THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 1, 1840. | NO. XLVI. OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1036.)

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on business, *must be free of Postage.*

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of Gold and Silver **Lever Watches,** plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. y

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. y

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. y.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10 Hogsheads Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass scythes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Notice....*Sheriff's Sale.*

WILL be Sold, for cash, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, (it being court day,)

SIX VALUABLE NEGROES,

(Five Men and one Woman,)

—ALSO—

The Tavern House & Lots

In Salisbury, now occupied by William D. Crawford; together with the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

To satisfy sundry executions, to wit: one in favor of John Ray, Admr., one in favor of D. F. Caldwell, one in favor of Isaac Earnhart, and one in favor of Daniel H. Cress.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sheriff.

April 11, 1840. 34—ts

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Attention!

Officers of the 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets, for drill.

By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt., 64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Salisbury, N. C., April 24, 1840 tp.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business,** IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. r

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1840.

Benjamin Bilhuns, Abel L. Cameron, Eliza Cooper, Christian Disher, Henrietta Deafiron, Wm. Frank, Leonard Foust, Alexander Haden, Reuben May, Hazel Pope, John Richard (2), Rev. L. Reed, Joseph H. Scovill (2), Miss Rachael Smith (3), Mrs. Isabella Thomas, George Wheeler, Jefferson Wilson, Henry Wilson.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Lexington, April 17, 1840. 3w

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

September 20, 1839. tf.

America Vespucci.—This lady, who has recently left the United States, is said to have written a work on this country. Various conjectures have been made respecting the object of her visit to the Western world which bears her family name. A New Orleans paper some time ago insisted strongly upon the idea that she came as a spy, employed by the French Government, to obtain accurate information touching our internal government, resources, policy, purpose, &c. Others have given a more romantic explanation of her movements, ascribing them to the interesting associations which connected her name and the history of her ancestors with the great continent on this side of the Atlantic.—There is some singularity in the whole affair, but no momentous results, we presume, will be likely to render the present representatives of the Vespucci family so intimately identified with the American continent as accident has decreed that the first memorable one of the name should be. Individuals fond of the romance of history might have been gratified perhaps if the lady had found a congenial partner for life in this Republic; and others for the sake of the National character for liberty, would have been pleased, no doubt, if Congress had forgotten certain scruples which stood in the way of an appropriation of land. But this is a matter of fact world, and we are a matter-of-fact people: so the thing must stand as it is. The first book about America, was written by the first of the Vespucci; and it praised the country—"and that highly." The last of the Vespucci has written a book about America too. Whether *it* praises the country or not, remains yet to be seen. If it shall prove to be as productive of fame to the decendant of the race, as the first book was to the progenitor of the line, the lady will have no reason to regret her visit to the West, although it brought her neither a lover nor a section of land.

But we know not that she desires either; nor would we speak of her but in terms of respect.—Her refusal of gifts which private liberality sought to heap upon her by subscriptions and other means, shows a proper sense of dignity, and places her far beyond the class of adventurers who sometimes invoke mystery to excite interest. Concerning her book on this country, it is said, by those who have seen portions of it, to denote great ability. It will be interesting, at all events, as coming from one bearing a name which is endeared to millions, and which is connected with a hemisphere destined to occupy an important place in the history of mankind.—*Baltimore Amer.*

The Sight—Curtis, in his work on the preservation of the sight, places dress among the most prominent matters which affect the visual organs. The veil comes particularly under his ban, the wearing of which he contends permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that very common article of dress. Ladies should therefore be careful how they hide their pretty eyes with a veil; they may bring upon themselves a serious and lasting disability.

WHO ARE THEY?

The following extracts from the late Speech of Mr. Waterson of Tenn., on Mr Bell's *gag law*, will show to the American People, *who* are the men who nominated and are now supporting Gen. Harrison for President, and *what* are their principles. The Speech was in reply to one made by Mr Bell, on his *gag law*.

Mr. Watterson said:

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the late Harrisburg Convention, together with the names of the delegates from the several States who nominated Gen. Harrison a candidate for the Presidency. In looking over this pamphlet, the inquiry suggested itself to my mind, who were these delegates? What are their professions? What are their principles? Were they delegates "fresh from the people," or were they the representatives of moneyed corporations, of mere town politicians, and street brawlers? Although I knew the task would be an arduous one, and the performance of it might call down upon my head the vengeance of the Opposition, yet I set about it, and have collected a mass of information, on all these points, which I will take this opportunity of laying before the House and the country. I would here state that I have derived my information, not from one, nor two, but at least fifty members of Congress from every portion of the Union, and have full confidence myself that it is strictly correct so far as it goes. If, however, I should make any statement which is not substantially true, in regard to a single delegate in that Convention, I wish to be corrected as I proceed. I would do no man intentional injustice neither will I deal in abuse. I will simply give such facts as I have been able to obtain, and in doing which, it will be clearly shown, whether General Harrison is the "people's candidate" or not—whether he is the candidate of those who live in "log cabins" and drink "hard cider." I will also note those who were for John Q. Adams for the Presidency. I wish to show the gentleman from Massachusetts how many old friends he had in the Harrisburg Convention, and at the same time to let my colleague see with whom he and the Whigs of Tennessee are co-operating. It may be that my colleague has changed his opinions of his present political associates since 1827, when he charged Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, in a letter to his constituents, with coming into power under "*circumstances affording all the evidences of a coalition, formed upon the basis of mutual benefits to be received and conferred*," when he alleged that doctrines were held by that Administration, "*subversive of the first principles of free Government*," At any rate, he seems to be in strange company. But to the Convention:

PRESIDENT.

James Barbour of Virginia, lawyer, was Mr. Adams's Secretary at War; also Minister to England under the same Administration.

Mr. W. was here interrupted, by a federalist, who found that his party were about being used up, and who wished to stop Mr. Watterson's mouth.

Mr. Watterson said that his colleague (Mr Bell) had yesterday entertained the House with a discussion on the influences exercised by office holders on the political affairs of the country, and he thought it but right as an offset to that course of argument to show the influence attempted and exercised by those seeking office. He wanted to show the political character of the motly assemblage of those seeking to break down the present Administration, and the discordant materials of which their party were composed.

He was then permitted to proceed, by a vote of the House.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky. He was a Representative to Congress, in 1825, and voted for John Quincy Adams.

Elisha M. Huntingdon, of Indiana, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Peter B. Livingston, of New York, a retired lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, lawyer, is an avowed federalist, and wore the black cockade in 1798.—But let him speak for himself:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1837.

DEAR SIR: Though I am not disposed to say much, or indeed any thing of myself, further than is necessary, in stating the transactions in which I participated, yet I am unwilling to conceal the fact, that I was, and ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, A FEDERALIST. Educated in that school, I retain and CHERISH THE NAME, as descriptive of the purest Republican patriots the country has ever produced.

JACOB BURNET.

To J. DELAFIELD, Jr.

I would add, that Judge Burnet was one of Gen. Harrison's chief spokesmen in the convention. So well were the delegates pleased with his speech, in which he pronounced Harrison a Jeffersonian Republican, that by a vote of the convention, it was appended to their proceedings. It has also been published in pamphlet form in this city, and extensively circulated throughout the country. Verily, it appears a little odd to hear "black cockade Federalists" eulogizing men for their "Jefferson ian Republicanism."

Mr. W. was here again interrupted; but, after some discussion, was again permitted to proceed:

John Andrew Schultz of Pennsylvania. He was elected Governor of that State by the Democratic party, but soon evinced symptoms of apostacy, and ultimately leaped over into the Federal ranks, where he has been a valiant soldier for near ten years.

James Wilson of New Hampshire, lawyer, anti-war Federalist, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams. When a candidate for Governor of that State, in 1838, he advocated the most ultra Abolition doctrines. "Congress has power," said he, in reply to the interrogatories of the Abolitionists, "to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and the slave trade there and between the States. I am of opinion Congress ought, without delay, to exercise the power that body has over the subject."

Isaac C. Bates of Massachusetts, lawyer, bank director, agent for Massachusetts claims, member of the State council, an old Federalist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John S. Peters of Connecticut, physician, and a stockholder in banks. He was once a Jackson man, but deserted about the time of the panic, which was gotten up by the Opposition in consequence of the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States.

David Hazard of Delaware, merchant, director of a bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

George Howard of Maryland, formerly Governor, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey, proprietor and keeper of a hotel at a fashionable watering place, and was for John Quincy Adams.

SECRETARIES.

Charles B. Penrose of Pennsylvania, lawyer. He made a two days' speech in the Legislature of that State, in 1834, against the Bank of the United States, and such was his decided opposition to that institution and the Whig party, that he was re-elected in 1835 or 6. But lo! to the astonishment of every body, he immediately tumbled over into the Federal ranks, and to cap the climax of his apostacy, voted for the recharter of the bank, and by his influence carried the measure over the heads of the Democracy. He is also notorious on account of the part which he took in the memorable "buckshot war" at Harrisburg in 1838, and will never be forgotten for the heroic exploit, whilst Speaker of the Senate at that time, of becoming frightened at his own imagination and jumping out of the back window.

Sylvanus R. Lyman of Maine, merchant. He is now a member of the Legislature, and voted for a resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress, from that State, to rescind the resolution refusing to receive or act upon Abolition petitions.

Charles Paine of Vermont, manufacturer, and the son of Elijah Paine, who was appointed District Judge of Vermont by the elder Adams. He was for John Quincy Adams.

George W. Ralph, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, take up the States represented in the Harrisburg Convention in geographical order.

MAINE.

John Neal, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Samuel Bradley, another delegate to the Harrisburg convention, is a lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Elisha H. Allen, lawyer. He is a member of the Legislature of that State, and recently voted to instruct their Representatives in Congress to rescind W. Cost Johnson's resolution against the reception of Abolition petitions.

George Pendleton, merchant, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Richard H. Vose, merchant, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Zina Hyde, merchant, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Godfrey Stephens, merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Solomon McNeil, speculator, and was for John Quincy Adams.

James Wilson, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Joel Eastman, lawyer, Abolitionist, a defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Quincy Adams.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Peleg Sprague, a lawyer, was for John Quincy Adams, and formerly a Senator in Congress from Maine. He came to Boston, it is shrewdly suspected, because he was too aristocratic for Democratic Maine.

Samuel Hoar, lawyer, Federalist of the bluest sort, bank director, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Artemas Lee, manufacturer, Abolitionist, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Howard, cashier of the Springfield Bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Harrison Gray Otis Colby, lawyer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Benjamin K. Hough, speculator, and was for John Quincy Adams. His father is president of a bank.

George Ashman, lawyer, bank director—was for John Quincy Adams, and would like to be in Congress.

Barker Burnell, cashier of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Nantucket, and an aspirant for Mr. Reed's seat in Congress. He was for John Quincy Adams.

Henry Shaw, lawyer, director in the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, has a strong hankering to be in Congress, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Nathaniel M. Davis, lawyer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Charles Hudson, clergyman, Director of Western Railroad, member of the State Council, bitter Federalist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Warren Lovering, lawyer, bank commissioner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

James H. Duncan, lawyer, president of the Merrimack Bank at Haverhill, member of the State Council, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Richard Haughton, editor of the Boston Atlas, and it is said was not a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, but went as *tender* to Peleg Sprague. As his name is found, however, among the list of delegates for Massachusetts, it is sufficient to say that he is an Abolition apologist, (as is almost every other delegate from that State,) and was for John Quincy Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.

George G. King, lawyer, bank commissioner, bank stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams. In 1839, he made a speech in the Legislature of Rhode Island against Mr. Atherton's anti Abolition resolutions, adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress, and in favor of the Abolition cause generally.

James F. Simmons, president of a bank in the city of Providence, is a large stockholder in banks, and an old Federalist. He was for John Quincy Adams, and is now a warm admirer of that veteran in Federal doctrines, except when he kicks out of the traces, and then he curses him. Mr. Simmons is a leading politician in Rhode Island, and an aspirant for a seat in the Senate of the United States. A little better than a year ago, he made a speech against Atherton's resolutions, in which he aimed to conciliate the Abolitionists.

William Anthony, manufacturer, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Byron Diman, manufacturer, a stockholder in several banks, was a *quasi* Jackson man until Jackson vetoed the Bank. He is now the Whig candidate for lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT.

Charles Davies, editor of a Federal newspaper in the city of Hartford.

Wm. W. Boardman, lawyer, and bank stockholder.

Charles H. Phelps, lawyer, bank director and stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Charles Hawly, lawyer, bank attorney and stockholder, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Joseph S. Gladding, manufacturer, president of the Jewett county bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

E. Champion Bacon, lawyer, son of the president of a bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Ebenezer Jackson, lawyer, bank attorney, and was for John Quincy Adams.

VERMONT.

Wm. Henry, bank stockholder, cashier of a bank, and was for John Quincy Adams.

A. B. W. Tenney, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Samuel H. Holly, lawyer, Abolitionist, lives in Mr. Slade's district, and is one of his right hand men. He was for John Quincy Adams.

Wm. B. Briggs, lawyer, and Abolition lecturer. He was for John Quincy Adams, a postmaster under his administration, and was turned out under the administration of General Jackson.

NEW YORK.

Chandler Starr, merchant, bank commissioner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John A. King, lawyer, son of Rufus King, and was appointed Charge d'Affaires to England by John Quincy Adams. He is the same man who lately introduced a resolution into the Legislature of New York, denouncing a resolution adopted by this House, in regard to Abolition petitions, together with the Democratic Representatives from that State who voted for it.

Dudley Selden, lawyer, and bank director.

Judah Hammond, lawyer, and speculator in real estate, in the city of New York.

James A. Hamilton, a retired lawyer, aristocrat, and the son of Alexander Hamilton.

Robt. C. Weimore, merchant, bank director, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Hudson McFarland, manufacturer, director of a bank, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Henry Ross, lawyer, and would be the last man to drink hard cider, until the Champagne was exhausted.

Elipha Fay, school teacher, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Elisha Jenkins, a gentleman of pleasure, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Amos Briggs, manufacturer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Solomon Van Rensellear. He belongs to the Albany aristocracy, and was lately removed from the post office in that city. He is an old Federalist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Henry Hamilton, lawyer, canal commissioner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

J. Knickerbocker, lawyer, president of the Waterford Bank, shaver, a blue light Federalist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Bernard Biar, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Sylvester Gilbert, merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

David Petrie, merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

C. P. Kirkland, lawyer, a defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Quincy Adams.

A. Z. McCarty, a lawyer, a Federalist of the old school, and was for John Quincy Adams.

D. D. Spencer, editor, bookseller, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Russell, physician, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Vincent Whitney, a gentleman of pleasure. He turned Democrat, got office, and then returned to his first love.

James Dunn, lawyer, editor, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Amos P. Granger, lawyer.

J. D. Ledyard, a gentleman of leisure, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Geo. H. Wood, lawyer, aristocrat, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Gary V. Sacket, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Henry W. Taylor, lawyer, Abolitionist, aristocrat, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John N. Dox, lawyer.

Phineas L. Tracy, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Allen Ayrauth, president of a bank, a shaver, and would take "the pound of flesh" from the tenant of a "log cabin," in the twinkling of an eye, or as soon as any other named man.

Chauncy Tucker, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Robt. Smith, owner of an extensive stone cutting establishment in the city of New York.

Davis F. Allen, director of the City Bank of Buffalo, and assisted in gutting it. The bank is blown sky high, and he with it.

Henry P. Toorhees, a retired merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Moses J. Clark, one of Thadeus Stephens' canal commissioners under the administration of Ritner, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Joseph Lawrence, a defeated candidate for Congress. My friend Lect laid him out as cold as a wagon tire.

Jonathan Roberts, once a Senator in Congress, a bitter, broken down politician, and was for John Quincy Adams.

E. C. Reigart, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Swift, lawyer, and Mayor of Philadelphia.

Alexander Quinton, tavern keeper, a regular built Federalist, and has always been opposed to Republican men and measures.

Collin M. Creed, merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

James Calhoun, merchant, and was for John Quincy Adams.

George Chambers, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Adams Fisher, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Wm. R. Morris, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Quincy Adams.

John Dickey, merchant, and, like his friend Penrose, voted in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the recharter of the Bank of the United States, in violation of pledges made to his constituents, and the principles which he professed when elected.

David Leech, president of Leech's Transportation Company on the Pennsylvania canal, and was for John Quincy Adams.

Edward Darlington, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Q. Adams.

Samuel M. Barclay, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Q. Adams.

E. T. McDowell, lawyer, is for universal free negro suffrage, and was for John Q Adams.

James Merrill, lawyer, Abolitionist, and was for John Q. Adams.

Cyrus P. Markle, manufacturer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Thomas E. Cochran, editor of a Federal newspaper.

T. H. Patterson, speculator.

A. O. Cahoon, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

Bela Badger, one of the judges of the election in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, in 1838, where such frauds were perpetrated. To say more of him is unnecessary.

NEW JERSEY.

Asa Whitehead, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Dudley S. Gregory, lottery broker, and was for John Q. Adams.

Thos. A. Hartwell, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

John D. Hager, clerk on a steamboat, and was for John Q. Adams.

Craig Moffit, lawyer, and was for Mr. Adams, if old enough.

Robt. E. Horner, printer, and was for John Q Adams.

DELAWARE.

Thomas Rodney, a gentleman of leisure, and was for John Q. Adams.

Prestly Sprouance, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

Peter F. Causey, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

Joshua G. Baker, school teacher, and was for John Q. Adams.

Wm. D. Waples, a dismissed mail contractor, and was for John Q. Adams.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, lawyer, and director of the Bank of Maryland when it blew up, and ruined hundreds.

Henry Page, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

William Price, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Richard J. Bowie, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

John Leeds Kerr, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

J. N. Goldsborough, planter, and was for John Q. Adams.

Robt. W. Bowie, planter, and was for John Q. Adams.

James Moores, planter, and was for John Q. Adams.

Ashton Alexander, physician.

VIRGINIA.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, lawyer, and a leading member of the Harrisburg convention. He made a speech in the Virginia convention, in which he contended that the log cabin men, whom he called the peasantry, ought not to be entitled to the right of suffrage, any more than the slaves, as they were not qualified to judge of political affairs. Now, I presume, he is the very pink of Democracy, and is exceedingly fond of hard cider.

James W. Pegram, lawyer, and was for John Quincy Adams.

E.J. R Chambers, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Wm. C. Moseby, lawyer.

Festus Dickinson, lawyer.

Willoughby Newton, lawyer.

Henry Berry, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Augustus Waterman, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

B. G. Baldwin, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Jesse Edgington, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Wm. S. Archer, lawyer, once a Jackson man, but has been violently opposed to the Democratic party ever *since Mr Stevenson received the appointment of Minister to England.*

John Janney, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Jones Green, lawyer, and was John Q. Adams.

Gen. J. B. Harvey, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

Isaac A. Coles, planter, and was for John Q. Adams.

NORTH CAROLINA.

James Mebane, planter, and was for John Q Adams.

Frederick J. Hill, physician, and was for John Q. Adams.

Charles R. Kinney, lawyer.

John B. Kelly, lawyer.

W. H. Battle, lawyer.

Burgess S. Gaither, lawyer.

John C. Washington, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

Isaac Burns, Physician, and was for John Q. Adams.

Wm. F. Davidson, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Nathaniel M. Roan, physician.

Henry W. Miller, lawyer.

Joseph R. Loyd, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Wm. W. Cherry, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

KENTUCKY.

Leslie Combs, lawyer, land speculator, "Chickasaw Ambassador," and was for John Q. Adams.

James Shelby, one of the most extensive and wealthy stock raisers in the State of Kentucky, and was for John Q. Adams.

Cassius M. Clay, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

William Preston, an aristocratic lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

David Banks, bank officer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Marshall Key, clerk of a court, and was for John Q. Adams.

OHIO.

N. G. Pendleton, lawyer, a twice defeated candidate for Congress, and was for John Q. Adams.

Benjamin Bentley, president of a bank.

John Johnson, defaulter, a Hamiltonian Federalist, and was for John Q Adams.

Cyrus Falconer, physician.

Wm. S. Murphy, lawyer, and the same man whose card, denouncing Senator Allen, was paraded in the columns of the Madisonian not long since. The reason of his bullying proclamation will be duly appreciated when the fact is made known, that he, the aforesaid Wm. S. Murphy, was a candidate for Congress, in 1833, against Mr. Allen, and only received *one vote* in the town in which he resided, and but *fifty five votes* in *the district, out of six or eight thousand!*

John M. Creed, lawyer, and a defeated candidate for Congress.

Ira Belknapp, speculator, and was for John Q. Q. Adams.

Benjamin S. Cowan, lawyer, Abolitionist and bank attorney.

Charles T. Sherman, lawyer.

Cyrus Prentiss, merchant, canal contractor.

Tracy Bronson, physician, Abolitionist, and was for John Q. Adams.

John S. Lacy, tavern keeper.

INDIANA.

Douglass McGuire, printer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Amos Clark, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

James Perry, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Milton Stapp, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

R. W. Thompson, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Thos. J. Evans, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Samuel Hanna, merchant, and was for John Q. Adams.

LOUISIANA.

J. Mason Graham, planter on Red river.

MISSISSIPPI.

T. C. Tupper, lawyer.

Anderson Miller, land speculator, and gentleman of pleasure.

ILLINOIS.

George W. Ralph, lawyer.

W. S. Newberry, merchant.

Wm. B. Warren, merchant.

ALABAMA.

Henry Hilliard, lawyer, preacher, and editor.

W. H. Smith, editor.

John M. Swope, merchant.

MISSOURI.

W. H. Russell, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Logan Hunton, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

Uriel Wright, lawyer.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. C. Bates, lawyer, an old Federalist, and was for John Q. Adams.

Thomas J. Drake, lawyer, and was for John Q. Adams.

A. S. McReynolds, merchant.

ARKANSAS.

B, H. Martin, lawyer, and a gentleman of pleasure.

Mr. Watterson said, this information would show whose candidate General Harrison was. It would show what kind of "*conscript fathers*," as he had seen them termed by the Whig press, had assembled at Harrisburg, and nominated him. It would show that, in that Convention, there was every hue of opinion—slave holders and Abolitionists, high tariffites, and those who are for "free trade," Hartford Convention Federalists, and apostate Republicans, latitudinarians, and those who profess to be strict constructionists. No wonder they did not publish an address to the people of the United States setting forth their principles. No wonder Mr. Leigh of Virginia violently opposed, and the Convention almost unanimously voted down, such a proposition. They knew very well that if all their conflicting principles were spread out before the American people, they could no longer humbug and delude thousands who are honestly co operating with them. They thought it their best policy to continue their old crusade against the Republican party—without showing their own hands—by misrepresenting facts—impugning motives—crying out corruption—prodigal expenditures—defalcations—bankrupt treasury—distress—ruin—bloody uncs—bull dogs—and rascality generally. Sir, with these weapons they have been fighting for years; but thanks to the patriotism and intelligence of the country, such slang and slander make no more impression on the minds of the honest hearted and sturdy Democrats, than the falling of a sun parched leaf upon the Rocky mountains. If it had, sir, you would have heard much oftener the roar of cannon, and the voice of Federal orators, celebrating Whig victories.

It would show, also, Mr. Speaker, that aside from their ring-streaked politics, nine-tenths of the delegates in the Harrisburg Convention were lawyers, doctors, traders, speculators, bank officers, and merchants, who hailed from the cities, towns, and villages. This fact fully explains why it is that the Whig newspapers have been teeming with the proceedings of Harrison meetings, responding to the nomination, to use their own language, in such gallant and enthusiastic style? All the delegates had to do, was to return to their respective towns and villages, call together a few counter-hoppers, brokers, pettifoggers, quacks, and shinflints, appoint a chairman and secretary, draw up a long preamble and resolutions denunciatory of the whole Democratic party, make a few speeches in favor of "Old Tip," fire a few guns, raise a few shouts and huzzas, drink a few bottles of Champagne and call it hard cider, sing a few Tippecanoe songs, and then what a soul stirring time they had of it—what a glorious Whig revival—what wonderful reactions! The very next number of the village, town, or city Whig paper, as the case may be, contains a glowing account of the most numerous gathering of the people that had been known for years—a spontaneous movement of the bone and sinew of the land—when in fact, the real people, the inmates of the "log cabins," had no part nor lot in the grand farce, and not a solitary political feeling in common with the prime movers and participators in it. Hence the reason why the Whigs are so often deceived in regard to the elections. They mistake the voice of the few for the voice of the many. They do not recollect that one Whig blusterer about a town can, and does, make more noise than one hundred Democrats in the country.

☞ THE NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 13th day of that month.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th of February last, an Apprentice boy named JOSEPH STONE. He is about 17 years old.

I hereby caution all persons against harboring said Apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Davidson County, N., C. but no charges paid.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Davidson County, May 1, 1840. 4w.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

MEETING IN SURRY.

A Democratic meeting was held on Friday of Surry Superior Court, 27th March. The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Wm. P. Dobson, who briefly explained the object for which they had assembled; and, on motion, D. M. McGee and James L. Sowers, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Jesse A. Waugh, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty as well as the privilege of free citizens of this community, in their primary assemblies, peaceably, yet fearlessly, to express their sentiments in relation to measures of public policy: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, in behalf of the Republican and State Rights party, in the county of Surry, hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and also, the Republican candidate for Governor, at the approaching election.

2. *Resolved*, That we have unabated confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. VAN BUREN; and can conceive many good reasons why he should be re-elected.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with surprise and mortification, the desperate efforts of Bank Federalists and others opposed to the present administration—those opposed to the doctrine, that "All political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only"—in their attempts to make Gen. HARRISON President of these United States.

4. *Resolved*, That we consider Gen. HARRISON an ultra Federalist of the Hamiltonian school; a military character of doubtful courage and capacity; a high tariff advocate, and in favor of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States to advance the schemes of infatuated Northern Abolitionists.

5. *Resolved*, That we do not approve the doctrines and principles advanced by JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., the opposition candidate for Governor, in his speech delivered to the people on yesterday; and that we cannot support him. He was once with us; he has abandoned our creed, and we now abandon him.

6. *Resolved*, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS—the able and inflexible Judge—the sound Legislator—and the fearless and consistent politician—as a candidate for Governor; and will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

7. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the course of our Senators in Congress; and that they deserve the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servants."

8. *Resolved*, That Levi Chappel, Esq., Joseph Conrad, Thos. C. Hauser, Esq, John Roberts, Esq., James Sheek, Esq, Col. John Jervis, Elijah Thompson, Esq., Dickerson Tallaferro, Charles Winslock, Joseph Munchus, Wm. Wolf, and Henry C. Bray, be appointed to attend a District Convention at Wilkesboro', on Tuesday of Superior Court, to appoint an Elector for this District. And, also, that they be requested to select a Delegate to represent this district in the Convention to be holden in the City of Baltimore in May next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

9. *Resolved*, That Col. GEORGE BOWER, of the County of Ashe, is hereby respectfully recommended to the Convention as a suitable Elector.

And, whereas, we think it important that unity of action should be maintained in political matters; and that it is an important evil in our political affairs, which requires union, concession, and harmony—every thing for principles, and nothing for men: Therefore,

10. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Republicans of Surry to hold primary meetings, in each Captain's District in the county, to consult on and determine whom they wish to become Candidates for the next General Assembly: And that such meetings send Delegates to a general meeting, to be held in the town of Rockford, on Wednesday of May court.

11. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting make known to the people of each Captain's District, the object of the foregoing resolution and request them to carry out the same.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to hold meetings in their respective Districts, viz:

Rockford District.—Watson Holyfield, A. Whitaker, J. H. Dobson, Jesse Stanly, Sen., H. C. Bray, Joel Harrison, and Capt. T. P. Vest.

Bowles' District.—Lemuel Jones, Col. John Jervis, Moses Marshall, Esq., Thomas Snow, Willie Bledsoe, T. B. Roberts, and Captain James Jones.

Thompson's District.—Elijah Thompson, Esq., Simpson Snow, Nathan Nixon, William Marsh, Esq, and John Thompson.

Calloway's District.—Col. James Calloway, John Reece, Sen., James Spicer, Ira Scrutchfield, Abram Dobbins, and Simon Reece.

Dry Branch District.—Captain Wilson Saffron, A. Dunnegan, John Davis, Wm. Snow, Sen., Alexander Gillespie, and G. Copeland.

Jonesville District.—John Roberts, Esq., Rev. S. Cockerham, Daniel Roberts, Axum Holloman, Levi W. Southard, and Wm. Hurt.

Deep Creek District.—Capt. Spencer Hadley, C. W. Williams, Wm. Mackie, Esq., Solomon Vestal, Esq, John Davis, Sen., and David Baker.

Harrison's District.—Capt. M. Harrison, Micajah Reevis, Adam Marion, Isaac Whitaker, Sen., Jeremiah Marion, Esq, and Daniel Marion.

Pilot District.—Jacob Fulk, Esq., Wm. Stone, Squire Gordon, Jorden Denny, Enoch Stone, and Wm. Gordon.

Lundy's District.—Dickerson Tallaferro, Charles Windick, Esq., Joseph Phillips, Willie Franklin, and John Snow.

Westfield District.—John Cook, Eli Marshall, Esq., and Robert Hill.

Mount Airy District.—Captain Murlin Spargu, Hardin Herron, Capt. Wm. Cox, Alfred Zachery, Richard Marshall, W. H. Howard, and D. M. McGee, Esqrs.

Baltimore District.—Zachariah Williams, Joseph Conrad, George Lagin, Henry Shore, and John Williams.

Knob's District.—James Sheek, Esq., George Holcombe, Jacob Wagoner, and Christian Reinhart, Sen.

Hamptonville District.—Capt. Branham, John Long, Frederick Long, Rev. Jesse Vestal, Wm. Long, and Dr. John Hampton.

Chinquepin District.—Gen. Waddle, Joel Gargus, Joseph Steelman, Andrew Pruit, and T. C. Hauser.

Bean Shoal District.—Capt. Kirk, J. G. Poindexter, John Normon, A. Southerman, Larken Lynch, A. Stinson, and A. Martin.

Hicks' District.—Captain Hicks, David Davis, Esq., Joshu Simmons, Drury McGee, Willie Patterson, and S. Simmons.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee of Delegates, to attend at Wilkesboro'.

On motion of J. A. Waugh, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries; and that "The North Carolina Standard," "Western Carolinian," and other Democratic papers in the State, be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM P. DOBSON, Ch'n.

D. M. McGEE, J. L. SOWERS, } Secretaries

MEETING IN ASHE.

On Tuesday, 31st March, 1840, a large number of the republican citizens of Ashe, assembled in the Court House, and appointed Richard Gentry, Esq., Chairman, and Geo. H. Hamilton and John Reaves, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the exercise of the liberty secured to the people by the bill of rights and State constitution, is required at the present time.

Resolved, That we are, and always have been, opposed to a high protective tariff, as ruinous to the farmers of the South—therefore we cannot support Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, who declared that he "would not abandon the tariff, till grass grew in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston," for the office of President; and further, we cannot support him, because he was in favor of the Alien and Sedition law administration, and is now in favor of a United States Bank, and in favor of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States to the emancipation of slaves.

Resolved, That we are opposed to JOHN M. MOREHEAD'S election, to the office of Governor of North Carolina, for sundry reasons.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Independent Treasury system, whereby all connection between the Government and Banks will cease.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures of Mr. VAN BUREN; and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we will cordially support Hon ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS for Governor of this State at the next election.

Resolved, That the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN and the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, our present Senators in Congress, for their patriotic and independent course, deserve the gratitude and support of all true republicans.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint seven delegates, to attend the proposed District Convention at Wilkesboro', on the 7th of April, to nominate an Elector for the 2nd Electoral District of North Carolina, and to appoint a delegate from the 12th Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention.

Whereupon, P. Earnest, George Reaves, Col. Jas. Maxwell, Col. Geo. Phillips, David Miller, Esq., C. H. Drogheden, and Robert Gambill, were appointed delegates to Wilkesboro', with power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and democratic principles of JAMES M. NYE, Esq.—that we approve of his course as a member of the State Legislature, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens of Ashe, as a suitable person to represent the said County in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and nominate him as a candidate for that station.

Resolved, That P. Earnest and J. Gambill be appointed a Committee to inform Mr. Nye of the above nomination, and to ascertain whether he will accept the same.

Resolved, That the Editor of the North Carolina Standard be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; and that other Republican Editors be requested to copy the same.

R. GENTRY, Chairman.

GEO. H. HAMILTON, JOHN REAVES, } Secretaries.

MEETING IN LINCOLN.

At a Republican meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, at Lincolnton, on the 11th ult., MICHAEL REID, a venerable Whig of the Revolution, was called to the Chair, and GILBERT MILLIGAN and M. REINHARDT appointed Vice Presidents, and R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., A. W. ABERNATHY, and L. H. KESTLER appointed Secretaries.

The following strong and sensible Resolutions were reported to the meeting:

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of our Federal Compact is in accordance with the intention of its framers, essentially requisite to the perpetuity of the Union, and is, in fact, the great pillar upon which our liberty rests.

Resolved, That the incorporation of a United States Bank—the appropriation of money for purposes of internal improvement—the levying duties on the labor of one class of men for the advancement of another—the assumption of the debts of the individual States, either directly or indirectly, by the Federal Government, are in direct conflict with such a construction.

Resolved, That no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than is necessary to meet the wants of the Government.

Resolved, That the Federal Government ought to have no connexion with Banks, and cannot constitutionally or expediently collect and disburse its revenue through their agency.

Resolved, That the only safe and constitutional method of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenue of the Government, is that contemplated by the "Independent Treasury Bill."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of Wm. Henry Harrison to the next Presidency,

Because he is a latitudinarian in his construction of the Constitution:

Because he is in favor of a United States Bank:

Because he is in favor of internal improvement by the General Government:

Because he has acknowledged the power to abolish Slavery by Congress, with the consent of the States—and has declared that the whole surplus revenue should be appropriated for that purpose, and that it was "an object near his heart":

Because his nomination is the result of the influence of abolition:

Because we regard him as being incompetent to discharge the important duties of the office:

Because the recent avowal of his authorized and confidential committee, "That the policy is that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye whilst he occupies his present position," is in derogation of the first principles of a Republican Government, and a direct insult to the people.

Resolved, That ours is a Government of the people, that all officers are strictly accountable to them; and that whoever, as a candidate for office, withholds in the least, a free and frank expression of his opinions upon all political questions, is totally unworthy of the public confidence.

Resolved, That we will support no man who will not express his opinions unequivocally, or without reserve, upon all the leading political questions of the day.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the intelligence of the people, and would disdain to treat them as children, by endeavoring to lead them by pictures, log cabins, hard cider and bald eagles—which is a direct insult to their good sense.

Before the vote on the foregoing Resolutions was taken, the meeting was addressed by Wm. Williamson, Esq., chiefly in explanation of his present course. He said he had hitherto stood aloof pretty much from politics—co-operating fully with neither the one or the other of the great parties into which the country was divided. That he formed his political notions during the memorable struggle of South Carolina in resistance to the Tariff Acts—became an ardent admirer of the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, and believed that these doctrines fully warranted the stand taken by South Carolina—in other words, he became a *Nullifier:* that his earliest impressions were in opposition to a United States Bank, Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, and the Tariff. That the time had arrived when, he thought, no one could remain neutral: that deeply important issues were before the country—issues involving its future prosperity and the very existence itself of our happy form of Government. He thought that these issues were fully presented by the recent Convention at Harrisburg, and that, in comparing his opinions and principles with those of the two candidates for the Presidency, he could not hesitate as to the course which it was his duty to pursue: but that, as he supported the re-election of Mr. Van Buren upon *principle* alone, he would unhesitatingly condemn any measure of his administration which did not accord with the doctrines which he advocated.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

A treaty with Mexico is published in the Globe, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Mexico. It provides for a Board of Commissioners, consisting of four, two to be appointed by each Government, to adjudicate the claims. In cases of difference, the questions are to be referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia; should he decline, to the Queen of England; and should she decline, to the King of the Netherlands.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

A Teller in the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, named Dabney, lately eloped, carrying off with him bills to the amount of $295,000. There was besides this amount, a deficit of about $285,000.—Dabney is supposed to have followed Swartwout and Price across the Atlantic.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 15th ultimo says: "We have a rumor in town, that a messenger has arrived from France, with an offer from Louis Phillippe, to mediate between the United States and Great Britain, in the adjustment of the North-Eastern Boundary Question."

THE RANKING AND STAGEMAN.

A certain Bank President paid his fare for 350 miles in advance, and wished to be taken through as expeditiously as possible. All of which the honest stageman intended to do; but after going 100 miles, he found that the row's that there connected with his, had been broken up through the pretended misfortunes of several of the contractors. After sitting in the tavern rising two hours, anxiously awaiting for the stage to be driven up, he was informed of the true state of the case. So, seeking the stageman, he thus accosts him.

"Driver, I understand you are broke."

"'Tis false," replies the driver, with much emphasis, "we have merely suspended."

"For how long?"

"Can't tell."

But can't you guess?"

"Why, if I was to guess, I should say until there was a general resumption through the line!"

"Poor consolation, indeed. But how many contractors are there in all?"

"From a dozen to twenty."

"Is not Mr. B——— one of them?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I should think he would be the last man to thus impose on the public."

"You judge him correctly. He would gladly resume to morrow, if the rest would."

"And what do the rest say?

"Each one says he is ready when the others are; and many say they won't resume till Mr. B. does."

"And what does Mr. B. say to this?"

"Why, he says he can wait as long as any of them.

"How discouraging! If I do not arrive at P. in four days, I am undone, and my family too!—Is there no other stage line in this vicinity?"

"No, sir, not within fifty miles."

"Well, then, bad as it is, my best course is to go back with you."

"I am sorry to say that you can't do it."

"Why not? Are you broke too?"

"No, Sir, I tell you there is no breaking about it. We have only suspended."

"But what means this?

"Why, sir, if you must know, we are a part of a general system, whose interests are all the same. And it is no use for two or three contractors to stand out alone."

"But have the contractors given you such orders?"

"Yes, sir, they just told me that a general suspension had taken place among the contractors, and that they could do a better business by stopping!"

"How can they do a better business by stopping!"

"Why, the price of horses has risen down east, and they can do better by sending them there to sell, than by running stages here, until they get a chance to buy horses at a low price again. In particular, as no one can get their lines here away from them."

"Well, I see plainly that you are all looking out for your own interests and do not care how much injury you inflict upon the public. But just pay me back my money, and I will get home the best way I can."

"Your money has been paid over to the contractors, sir, and here is their due bill for your balance, good whenever the lines resume again."

"But I want the money. I do not know that I shall ever wish to travel on this route again."

"You can't have it. Here's their due bill, as good as the gold with men who have confidence in the line, and redeemable whenever our stage starts again."

"This is abominable, rascally, knavish. Did any one ever hear of such imposition!

"Hold, stranger! Be careful what you condemn. They say you are a Bank President. If so, behold in these contractors' conduct, as in a mirror, the knaveries of your clan. Your Bank has taken thousands from domestic happiness and plenty to carry them speedily to unbounded enjoyment and affluence, and left them, as our stage leaves you on your journey, worse than they were before. Your Bank sells specie whenever it can make money thereby, to the detriment of the public, as the selling of our horses injures you. Your Banks pretend to be waiting for each other, the same as our contractors do, when they do not intend to resume, so long as it is for their interest to do otherwise; you wait for Biddle, and Biddle says he won't resume till you do.

When we send your bills to you, you say you have suspended, and promise to pay them, which you have once promised to pay on demand, as soon as you resume. Now, we owe you the fare on the balance of your journey which we will not tie to you by promising to pay on demand, but it will be paid whenever we resume, and we shall resume when the rest do. Now, Mr. Banker, if there is any wrong in this suspension business, just remember that you first set the example. And if our contractors are rascals and knaves, pray inform us in what kind of society you reckon yourself?"

As might be expected, the Banker sneaked off, indistinctly muttering some curse upon "loco-locoism."—*Chicago Democrat.*

Gen. Harrison's Poverty.—The Whig party clamor most patheticully about their candidate's being a poor man, and 'a hard-cider and log cabin' candidate. Let the people understand the facts, and such unbecoming artifices are sure to recoil on those who practice them. It is a frequently repeated fact that Harrison resides in no log cabin, but a splendid mansion on a farm of two or three thousand acres. It is another fact, that he has been an office holder under the General Government from early manhood to old age, and now seeks another, when bordering on second childhood. It is also a fact, that from these offices he has pocketed some 70 or 80,000 dollars. It is also a fact, that those who nominated him, not content with hard-cider, cracked some 40 or 50 bottles of champagne between Baltimore and Washington. These things require merely to be mentioned, to show what a ridiculous clamor this is, about poverty and hard cider.—*North Carolinian.*

National Convention.—The Committee of the Legislative Convention, appointed to correspond on the subject of a National Convention, recommend, as all are united on Mr. Van Buren, and several of the States have declined sending delegates, that no delegates should be chosen from Massachusetts.—Gov. Polk will, therefore, be the candidate of the Democracy of Massachusetts for Vice President.

Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

An affray not long since occurred in Iowa Territory, between a Sheriff with his posse and a gang of horse thieves, in which several persons on both sides were killed and wounded.

The REV. JOHN FIELDING, a Roman Catholic Priest, and a pupil of BISHOP ENGLAND, has renounced popery, and taken the requisite steps before BISHOP IVES, for being introduced into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 1, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Secret Committee," (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:

☞ "*The policy is, that the General* [Harrison] MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position*"—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

RALLY, REPUBLICANS!

By the following notice, it will be seen that a Meeting of the Republican Freemen of Rowan, Davie, Davidson, and Montgomery Counties, is called, to take place in Salisbury, on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, (being Rowan Court week.) All who love liberty, and who wish to keep the taxes down—all who are not willing to see their money taken to make roads for other people—all who think that the Abolitionists have no right to interfere with the rights of the South, and all who wish to see the work of reform and retrenchment go on in the General Government,—all such are requested to attend this Meeting, and show forth to the world, that they value liberty and equal rights, and will stand up in their defence. Come, Freemen! turn out and let your voices be heard.

It is, likewise, expected that the Meeting will take some steps towards bringing out REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES for the Legislature. A REPUBLICAN.

May 1, 1840.

TO THE STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICANS OF *Rowan, Davie, Davidson, & Montgomery.*

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of a number of the Republicans of Rowan, request your attendance at *SALISBURY, on Wednesday the 6th of May next*, to consult together in a public meeting, in regard to the nomination of an *ELECTOR* for this Electoral District, to be supported by the Republican Party at the next election for President and Vice President of the United States. It is also desirable that an interchange of views and opinions should be had among the Republicans of this District upon all the great political questions of the day, in order to insure concert and harmony of action.

We hope therefore, to see a full attendance of the Republicans from all the Counties, on the day above named.

SAMUEL LEMLY,	GEORGE VOGLER,
SAMUEL REEVES,	CHRISTIAN BRINGLE,
I. A. BRINGLE,	JOHN C. PALMER,
A. HENDERSON,	J. L. HENDERSON,
JOHN FRALEY,	ADAM ROSEMAN,
JACOB LYERLY, JR.,	JACOB RIBELIN,
GEORGE L. SMITH,	RICHARD LOWRY,
WILLIAM S. MCAY,	JESSE KINCAID,
JACOB LYERLY, SR.,	CASPER SMITH.

Salisbury, April 25, 1840.

☞ *Who are they?*—Under this head on the first page of to-day's paper, will be found a sketch, drawn with a master's hand, of the political characters in the Harrisburg Convention who nominated the "Hard Cider Candidate," Gen. Harrison, for President. We particularly invite the old Jackson Republicans of 1828 to read it through, and then say if they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of such a collection of Lawyer, Doctor, Speculating, Bank, Abolition, Anti-Masonic, blue-light Federalists. *They* were a pretty set of old federalists and speculating *gentlemen* of pleasure to nominate a man to be called "The Farmers' Candidate."!!

Mr. Fisher.—We understand from various sections of this District, that many of the old political and personal enemies of Mr. Fisher are engaged at their old tricks, of circulating against him every species of detraction and falsehoods among the people that they possibly can.

They consider this as the only favorable opportunity in their power to make an impression, and, if possible, to alienate his friends, as he is now absent, and they hope, before he can counteract their insidious movements, the poison will have taken effect.

But we say to such—do not flatter yourselves with these temporary triumphs;—they are like the cobwebs of the morning, soon to be brushed aside.

Among other reports put in circulation, we hear it is stated that he has abandoned the principles set forth in his address last summer; and that he is going for the Sub-Treasury, for extravagant appropriations, &c.—In order to satisfy ourselves, as well as other friends of Mr. Fisher, as to the truth or falsity of these reports, we took the liberty of writing to him on the subject, and we are authorized to contradict, in the most direct manner, all these false allegations.—Mr. Fisher stands precisely where he stood last summer;—the principles laid down in his public address, are those that still guide him in his onward course; and such is our opinion of his political integrity, that we do not believe he would abandon them to save either of the parties from political dissolution.

Mark it!—It has been denied by the Harrison presses and politicians here in the South, that their candidate is pledged, either publicly or secretly, to the abolitionists, the Anti-Masons, and the Hartford Convention Federalists of the North, to carry out their abominable doctrines, if elected to the Presidency, Now, we ask the Southern People to mark one thing: While committee after committee are writing to him to get an expression of the principles upon which he will administer the Government if elected, and he is obstinately refusing to answer, you do not see any inquiries after his views coming from those Northern factions—you do not see the abolitionists, the Anti-Masons, or the Northern federalists calling for an expression of his principles. No; they seem to be perfectly satisfied with him, and are going in a body in his support.

Ought not this to alarm every Republican, and open their eyes to the course of political events?—If there were no other objections to Gen. Harrison, this would kill him in our estimation.

The Oswego Correspondence.—So strongly indignant has been the expression of public opinion, at the course of Gen. Harrison's "conscience keepers," or *secret committee*, in refusing to permit him to answer the repeated calls for his opinions, as disclosed in the correspondence made public by the Union Association of Oswego, New York, that the federal presses and politicians have found it necessary to get up a variety of statements, certificates, &c., declaring that this Oswego correspondence was a "*hoax*," a *forgery*, perpetrated by a set of *Loco Foco infidels* &c., &c. And even the respectable Editor of the Raleigh "*Register*," has joined in this scheme of directing the public odium from Gen. Harrison and his "*keepers*" on to the Oswego Association.

This outrage upon private character, has brought out in the Oswego *Palladium*, a long list of certificates of the most respectable men in that village, certifying to the good character of Miles Hotchkiss, the corresponding Secretary of the Union Association, and that the correspondence with Gen. Harrison is genuine, and that it was correctly published.

We have only room here for the following portion of the evidence in this case.

John G. Stower, formerly a member of Congress, from New York, testifies as follows:

I have been shown an original letter, in manuscript, dated February 29, 1840, post-marked Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, and purporting to be signed by H. E. Spencer, Corresponding Secretary, and David Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer, Committee, and addressed to Miles Hotchkiss, Esq., Oswego, New York, a copy of which was published in the Oswego Palladium of March 18. The body of the letter is in the hand writing of H. E. Spencer, the Secretary, and the names of the committee in three different hands. During the session of 1827-8, and 1828-9, the Hon. John C. Wright was a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, and I represented a district in the State of New York. In that situation I had full opportunity to become acquainted with his hand-writing, and I am fully confident the signature to the above described letter is his, and genuine. JOHN G. STOWER.

Oswego, April 16, 1840.

The certificate below, signed by several of our most respectable citizens, among whom are two gentlemen who have represented this district in Congress—Mr. Hart and Mr. Hawley, who have been members of the Assembly of this State—Mr. Prall, the President of our village, &c.—will show the public that the Whigs have slandered Mr. Hotchkiss and the other members most outrageously.

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Oswego, certify that we have been acquainted with Miles Hotchkiss and J. W. Turner, of this village, for several years past, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are men of respectability and integrity, in whose statements implicit reliance may be placed.

JOEL TURRILL,
J. N. BONESTEEL,
I. BABCOCK,
A. P. GRANT,
ORRIS HART,
SAMUEL HAWLEY,
A. A. PRALL.

Oswego, April 16, 1840.

☞ *More Impertinence!*—The last Louisville, (Kentucky) *Advertiser*, contains the following:

"Gen. Harrison was lately waited on by two gentlemen, one from this city, and one from the county of Jefferson, who presented him a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolitionism, and his reply was, that 'HE HAD COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES?'"

We suppose "Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer" must have been absent from their post of duty, or these impertinent intruders would not have been able to thus disturb the privacy of the federal candidate for the Presidency.

We likewise see it stated in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that a number of gentlemen of both political parties at Warrenton, N. C., some time since addressed a letter to Gen. Harrison, asking, in the most respectful language, his views on the constitutionality of a National Bank, Internal Improvements, a Protective Tariff, and his opinions about Abolition—and what did they get?—*Silence.* He gave them no answer at all.

A similar committee at Orange Courthouse, Virginia, and another at Halifax Courthouse, in the same State, also addressed Gen. Harrison on the same subjects—and what did *they* get from him?—a sullen silence! "*He has come to the determination to answer no such communications, either from friend or foe.*"

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the North Carolinian, containing a correspondence between Jas. L. Terry, Saml. W. Cole, and E. Sinclair, of Anson county in this State, and Gen. Harrison's Secret Committee. These gentlemen of Anson wrote to Gen. Harrison, asking him—

1st. What are your views in regard to Abolition.

2nd. Will you, if elected President, veto any bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the event that such a bill should pass both Houses of Congress.

3rd. Did you ever vote in the Senate of Ohio to sell poor men for debt, or for the fine and costs of a Court.

4th. What are your views in regard to a Tariff of Protection—a Bank of the United States, and of Internal Improvements by the General Government.

To these questions they received an answer, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 22, 1840, from a Committee of David Gwynne, O. M. Spencer, and others. The answer of this Committee is substantially the same as that given to the Oswego Association, to wit: "The policy is, that the General make no further declaration of principle for the *public* eye, while occupying his present position."

Will the federal Editors pronounce this correspondence a forgery?

Our Subscribers.—We hear of great complaints among our subscribers, that they do not receive their papers regularly—in some instances, not at all—and occasionally, a Watchman sent them in the room of the Western Carolinian. We now say to our subscribers, that we are determined to know the truth of these allegations, and we will thank those concerned to give us names and particulars, and we will endeavor if possible to take such steps as will hereafter prevent these depredations on our rights.

The Democratic National Convention to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, meets in Baltimore on Tuesday next, the 5th instant.

☞ *Identity of Federalism and Abolitionism.*—We have, again and again, cautioned the Southern People of the dangers which are thickening around them, and their dearest rights. We have warned them of the close union which now exists between the Northern portion of the Whig party, and the Abolitionists, and the desperate exertions now making by these reckless factions to elect Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. We could fill our paper with proofs, establishing these points, if necessary.

But, among all the political and fanatical corruption at the North, the South has one friend there yet lingering, in the Whig ranks—we allude to the *New York Star*, Edited by M. M. Noah. That paper has always spoken out in a bold tone in favor of the South, and admitted, and expressed its sorrow, that its political friends at the North, and in New York especially, were found acting, *in all political manœuvres*, with the Abolitionists. For thus presuming to speak the truth of its party, the *Star* lately received the following lecture from a brother Whig paper:

"If the Star would at once hoist the Van Buren flag, its mischief would be comparatively limited; but, if pretending to be a Whig paper, it will speak in this way, it ought to be discarded and denounced by every friend of his country's liberties."—*Journal of Commerce.*

To this the Star replies:

"That is, if we speak the truth about the progress of Abolition, we ought to be denounced and discarded by the Whigs! Is that your meaning, friend David? We should as soon conceal the landing of an enemy's force on our soil as to conceal the doings of the Abolition ists. We consider both alike. So far from concealing, we openly speak of them in the face of all kinds of denunciation, for which we care not; it is the rock on which *the Whig party*, or the *country* must split, and we must take our choice of which. *We are steeped up to the eye lids in it*; and after *making one of the fathers of the Abolition party our Whig leader in the Assembly*, what are we not ready for."

Evening Star.

Here is the acknowledgment, from a leading Whig paper, that the *Whig party* at the North "*are steeped up to the eye lids*" in Abolitionism, and that "one of the fathers of the Abolition party," was made "the Whig leader" in the New York General Assembly!!

General Harrison is the candidate of this party, which is "*steeped up to its eye-lids*," in Abolitionism, and yet we see Southern men leagued in with them to elect him President!

People of the South, how long will ye slumber!

☞ *Gen. Harrison's Federalism.*—That Gen. Harrison is at heart a federalist, in the most odious sense of that term, we think no candid man will deny. When he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, the Hon. *James Garland*, member of Congress from Virginia, in an address to his constituents, drew the following political portrait, which is abundantly sustained by the archives of the country:

"General Harrison is the real candidate of the great body of the Federalists. What are his political opinions? We here annex some of his votes, while a member of the Senate of the United States, going to show the true complexion of his political opinions:

"1. Voted for the Panama mission, and *all its follies* and *dangerous principles*, May 2, 1824. (Senate journal, page 288.)

"2. Voted for subscription to Dismal Swamp Canal, and *afterwards to other wild projects of internal improvement*, May, 1826 (Senate journal, page 345)

"3. Voted against *any restriction* on surveys for roads, canals, etc., April 1828. (Senate jour., page 288.)

"4. Voted against reducing the tariff, e. g. on coffee, almost *a necessary of life to the people*—among 14 nays, to reduction from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

"5. Voted among 8 nays against a reduction of duty on *teas*, February, 1827. (See journal.)

"6. Voted for the *high tariff* of 1828, May. (See journal, page 410.)

"7. Voted for *odious* bankrupt law, in 1827.

"These votes, taken in connection with his letter to Sherrod Williams, stamp FEDERALISM upon his politics *as decidedly as it is possible to do.* He voted for the high tariff of 1828. He is a decided friend of that system of internal improvement which Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mr Gooch, considered as destructive of the true character of our Government. He favored the celebrated Panama Mission, thinks Congress has the power to appropriate the surplus revenue to buy up slaves for emancipation, or for distribution among the States, which, in their results, would burden the people with an excessive system of taxation. And *above all, and worse than all*, he believes in the constitutional power of Congress to charter a National Bank, and the expediency of its exercise. If these claims of power do not constitute such a latitudinous construction of the powers of the Constitution as constitutes *Federalism*, then we are at a loss to know the distinction between Federalism and Republicanism, according to the old land-marks.

"Fellow-citizens: Mr. Clay has recently, in a public speech, as is said, endorsed Gen. Harrison's orthodoxy and capacity. *This* is enough *for us*, and should be enough for all Republicans. *The American system; a National Bank; Internal Improvements*, have been and still are the prominent principles of Mr. Clay's national policy. General Harrison and Mr. Clay were both warm supporters of the younger Adams' administration, which maintained these principles. For these principles, that Administration was overthrown; are they to be reinstated in the election of General Harrison? If they are, then are the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, *overthrown*, and the Government *rapidly verging to consolidation, to ruin, and to despotism.* Twice have the institutions of our country been well nigh overthrown, in the fierce struggles of National Banks to maintain their ascendency, and overthrow the existing Administration, and twice the effort has failed. * * * If Harrison is elected, we fear the charter of another National Bank will be *one of the unhappy results*, and another struggle, more fierce and deadly than the former, ensue. If another National Bank shall be chartered, *we should despair of our free institutions, and the liberties of the people.*"

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

We see that great complaints are made, particularly in the Northern papers, about the abuse of the franking privilege by the Federal members of Congress. It appears that hundreds of thousands of that fabulous production called the "Life of Gen. Harrison," written by some "behind the bush" fellow, have been printed by subscriptions, in the large cities, and sent on by wagon loads to be *franked* out by the members of Congress.—These fables were sent all over the country, in large bundles of 20 or 30 in each, franked (unknowingly) by the Clerk, he having the right to frank two or three pounds weight, while a member can frank only two or three ounces. So frequently and so enormously were these abuses of members committed that the Clerk refused to frank any more bundles. What makes this affair the more glaring, is the fact that this history, purporting to be a true history of Harrison, abounds with gross misrepresentations of facts expressly got up for political effect and to impose upon the people. We understand that a *true* history of Harrison is now in the press, and will soon be out, when the people may see facts, and not be imposed on by *fables* and *pictures.*

Virginia Elections.—We have returns from Pittsylvania, Petersburg, and Richmond, besides the following from the last *Globe*. In the places aboved named the federalist elected their ticket, as heretofore. We think the result very doubtful, but hope to hear good news from the interior of the State, where the baneful influence of city federalism has no effect.

FROM THE GLOBE, OF APRIL 24.

FAIRFAX.

House of Delegates.

Sangster (Dem.) elected by nine majority.

FREDERICK—IN PART.*

Senate.

Opie, (Dem.)	564	Conrad, (Fed.)	563

House of Delegates.

Wood, (Dem.)	568	Cather, (Fed.)	620
Byrd, (Dem.)	578	Mason, (Fed.)	521

* Switser's precinct to hear from, which usually gives a Democratic majority, we believe, of forty or fifty.

HAMPSHIRE—IN PART.

House of Delegates.

Nixon, (Dem.)	291	Vance, (Fed.)	243
Allen, (Dem.)	267	Odell, (Fed.)	217

Postscript.—Just as our paper was going to press, the Southern steamboat arrived, and a passenger informs us, that

CRUTCHFIELD, (Fed.) is re-elected in Spottsylvania by 33 majority.

SAMUELS, (Dem.) is elected in Caroline by 5 majority—Democratic gain.

The Democratic candidate has succeeded in Brunswick by a small majority—Democratic gain.

The Federal candidate is elected in Louisa by 19 majority—Federal gain.

The Federal candidate is elected in Hanover by 30 majority—Federal gain.

The Democratic candidate is re-elected in Stafford by 70 majority—majority increased from last year.

It was reported in Richmond this morning at 9 o'clock, when our informant left there, that the Democratic candidate had been defeated in Powhatan by 8 votes; if true, it is a Democratic loss.

Congressional.—The Senate have passed the Bill granting Pre-emption to settlers on the Public Lands, on certain conditions, and the Bill to redeem and graduate the price of the Public Lands. These Bills constitute the most important transactions in that body.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bills for the current expenses of the Government, have been under debate for several days, without any vote on any of them. A proposition to abolish the Committee on Public Expenditures was debated for seven or eight days, and rejected—yeas 6, nays 148.

Both Houses adjourned one day, on hearing the news of the death of Judge White.

In the House, on the 21st ult., a personal rencounter took place between the Hon. Rice Garland of Louisiana, and the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum of this State; in which blows and dirks were used, while the House was in session. It originated as follows: Mr. Garland is a member of the secret committee of federalists at Washington, who are flooding the whole country with pamphlets, &c., to mislead the public, and promote the election of Gen. Harrison. On the eve of the Virginia elections, this committee had a statement with regard to the expenditures of the Government printed and sent all over the State of Virginia, to influence the elections. Mr. Bynum asserted in the presence of Mr. Garland, that this printed statement was false and corrupt; Mr. G. called him a liar, and then the fight commenced. A Select Committee was immediately appointed to inquire into this outrage upon the order and dignity of the House, and report forthwith for its action. The Report had not been made at our latest dates.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS; I saw in your paper not long since stated as a fact, and it has not been contradicted as yet by those implicated, that several Federal members of Congress were flooding your County with the fabulous history of General Harrison, and that one "Truman Smith" from Connecticut was one of the principal actors in this mode of electioneering in North Carolina. Since then, we have been visited in a similar manner in our County;—shower after shower of these precious "Public Documents" have been sent to the good people in Lincoln, whom, it seems, these Federal members of Congress supposed to be so ignorant as never to have heard of Gen. Harrison before. In addition to this Hartford Convention Federalist, Truman Smith, we have been blessed with the agency of one Christ'r. Morgan, (not the Morgan who was murdered on account of his revelation of Masonry,) but the Abolitionist Morgan, now a member of Congress from New York. This gentleman, too, like Smith, has kindly taken the good citizens of Lincoln under his protection, and franked "Public Documents" for their edification.

I am informed that a gentleman, who resides not far from me, has now in his possession evidence to show who this Christopher Morgan is, or, as he is called at home, "Kit Morgan." The Cayuga Tocsin, a newspaper printed where Morgan lives, is now in the hands of a gentleman in Lincoln, which contains a letter from this man to two Abolitionists. It seems that these two Abolitionists, by order of the society, addressed a letter to "Kit," to know how he felt on the subject of Abolition. This was when he was a candidate for Congress. The following is his answer:

"AURORA, October 22, 1838.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 17th October. I am in favor of the right of petition, and freedom of debate. I am opposed to the admission of any new State whose constitution shall tolerate Slavery.

"*I believe Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and, if elected, I shall give no vote to uphold slavery.*

"Very respectfully, yours, &c.

"CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

"Messrs. Abijah Fitch and E. W. Goodwin."

On the above letter, the "Cayuga Tocsin" of May 1st, 1839, a Republican paper, makes the following remarks—"This letter was *secretly* handed about through the ranks of the Abolitionists, and was received, as it was intended it should be, by them as a *solemn pledge* by Mr. M., under his broad generality of 'giving no vote to uphold slavery,' *to sustain them in all their schemes*—Receiving it as such, they voted for him, and thus secured his election by about 200 majority, of 9,000 votes."

I think, Messrs. Editors, this letter tells us who this "Christopher Morgan" is—and who it is that the Federalists in Lincoln, as well as in your county, are relying on for political aid to make "Old Tip" President.

One of the greatest mysteries to me in this matter was, and still is, no doubt, to some who receive these "Public Documents," how these members of Congress from other States get acquainted with our citizens, so as to be able to write their names, word for word, and letter for letter.—But I believe I have got into the secret, more by the effect of accident than of design, and it is this:

The Federal leaders and managers here in our Counties, who pull the wires in this political machinery, make out lists of names of such persons as they may think can be worked on, and send them on to their Northern brethren, who, in turn, load the mails with their political trash.

I ask the citizens of Lincoln and Rowan, and also of Cabarrus, for I understand they, too, come under the general arrangement, whether they are to be influenced by such federal Abolitionists as Christopher Morgan, Truman Smith, and others at the North!—and whether they will countenance the men here at home who are thus corresponding with the Northern fanatics? If so, we may soon look to see Abolition papers and pamphlets introduced into the South in the same way.

LINCOLN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see that some of the federal members of Congress have a strong desire to revive the Tariff again. I hope, however, they will not succeed in this attempt, as all have seen the fatal effects it produced before.

The plea for wishing to raise these odious taxes, is that the Treasury is deficient; that there is not money enough flowing into the Treasury to meet the demands on it. This I admit is all true, but it is no reason why they should raise the taxes. My wish is, and my plan would be, (if a member of Congress,) to have the income and the expenditures equalized; but not by raising the Taxes. There is an easier way to equalize them, and that is, by reducing the expenditures down to the income. Let the Government do as a prudent individual would, under similar circumstances, and that is, use more economy and spend less money.

This, Messrs. Editors, is the true Republican policy. Should the Harrisonites, however, get their "Hero" in power, the South may begin to look out for squalls. This same old man, (Harrison,) is one of the most bitter Tariff men in the Union. In 1831, in a public address, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County, he said:

"It may be asked if, under certain circumstances, I would be willing to abandon the Tariff. I answer without hesitation in the affirmative. *Whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff*—I would then instantly give my voice for its modification or entire repeal."

Messrs. Editors, mark these sentiments, and judge well of their import. They are full of meaning, and yet the Federal Whigs ask the people of the South to vote for this man Harrison for President!—Can any thing be more absurd, unless they think the people have forgotten the evils of the former Tariff!

But I ask your readers to look around them, and see who it is that are now making such a clamor for Harrison.—Examine well the political character and principles of those who composed the Harrisburg Convention, and they will not be at a loss to know who they are, and how they stand in relation to this matter. They will find that those who are now endeavoring to impose this old Tariffite on the county, are the very men who were in favour of taxing the Southern people, for the benefit of the manufacturers of the North. As the Tariff is going down, we see manufactories going up in the South, and among the rest, in North Carolina.—Do these Harrisonites wish to arrest the improvements going on in the South, and bring a man into power who wishes to see the grass grow in the streets of Norfolk, Charleston, and other Southern towns!—If this be not their wish, why do they work so hard to bring him into power—one who is so hostile to all the great principles of Southern prosperity?—I should consider it strange infatuation,—to say the least of it.

CAROLINA.

Important Naval Movements.—Orders have recently been despatched to all the Naval stations to have every thing put in readiness for immediate service. The late movements of the British authorities respecting the Maine boundary line is the probable cause.

Commodore Renshaw, of this station, has received instructions to complete the steam frigate now on the stocks, with all possible despatch, and Capt. M. C. Perry, late of the Fulton, is to take command of her. Additional workmen have been employed, and she is now nearly all planked. The Independence and Fairfield, just arrived from Rio, and the Relief, are to be kept in commission! The Columbia and John Adams, shortly expected home from the East Indies, are also to be prepared for sea again immediately.—The ships of war now on the stocks are to be got ready for launching, and the two seventy-fours moored off the Navy Yard, to be prepared at short notice. The crews of those vessels just arrived are to be paid off immediately, so that they can spend their money and re-ship again. None of the officers can have leave of absence, but are to hold themselves in readiness for service.

Such is the nature of the instructions lately received from Washington, and such have been sent to every Navy Yard. What do they indicate?—*N. Y Herald.*

TALLAHASSEE, April 8.

Indian News.—We understand that Capt. Langord, with 40 mounted men, while out on a scout on the 30th March, came upon a recent Indian camp, somewhere between the Fena Holloway, and immediately pursued on the trail, in the direction of the natural bridge of the Oscilla. After a pursuit of several miles, the trail entered a dry hammock, where the men dismounted and followed on foot. They soon saw fresh signs, and presently came upon the Indians at camp. Not being discovered by the latter, until within thirty or forty yards, Capt. L. ordered a charge—fired his pistol, and one of his men a gun—rushed upon the camp and captured ——— five or six hundred pounds of jerked beef—a number of greasy packs—some arrow root—soldier's coats, caps, &c. &c.!!!

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. M. H. Adams, Dr. ALEXANDER TORRENCE to Miss LAURA T. CHAMBERS.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Surry County, on the 18th ult., Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, aged 105 years. Mr. Russell's parents belonged to the Society of Friends, (or Quakers) and of this Society Mr. Russell himself was a member for many years; but he afterwards joined the Baptist denomination, some thirty or forty years before his death, and continued such throughout his life. He was truly an honest man, lived in peace with his neighbors, and was the object of respect and veneration by all who knew him.

At his residence, near Mocksville, Davie County, on the 24th ult., Mr. SAMUEL HAYS, aged about eighty years. The deceased was much esteemed by all his acquaintances.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 326 Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the north side of main Packolet river, lying on both sides of Colter's ford road, leading from Spartanburg to Rutherfordton. Any person wishing to purchase the above described land will please meet the Subscriber at Spartanburg Court-House on the 1st of June. He will remain there five days for the purpose of selling all lands heretofore advertised by him in The Western Carolinian. He will, also, be at Greenville C. H. on the 8th of June, where he will remain five days for the same purpose. JAMES P. PONDER.

ALSO, 285 Acres of Land, situated in the State and District aforesaid, belonging to the heirs of William Weaver, deceased.

J. P. PONDER, Executor.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840. 3w.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840,

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

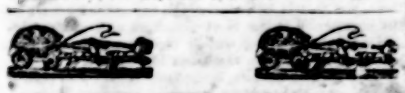
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 17, 1839. tf

N. B Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. p

To Owners of Mills.

YOU are respectfully solicited to call on Joseph Hanes, Esq., at Salem, Davie County, Hugh Martin, of Stokes, and William Doss of Surry, and see their mills in operation, upon the patent plan of Napier & Gilbert combined. We hesitate not in saying, that they are superior to any mills now in operation, for speed in grinding, simplicity of construction, and durability. They will grind from 16 to 20 bushels of rye, and from 12 to 16 bushels of corn, into good bread meal per hour.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers at Lexville, who will be happy to execute all orders in their line of business. Letters addressed to them at Mocksville, N. C., will be promptly attended to. FOSTER, GILBERT, & HALL.

April 17, 1840. 4.

A mill, on the plan above mentioned, has been executed for me, to my entire satisfaction by Mr. Hall. I believe the above statement is correct. If any person will come and examine, I doubt not but that will be well pleased. Given under my hand, the 4th April, 1840. WM. DOSS.

I examined Mr. Doss' mill, and found the above statement to be correct. I think its simplicity and durability surpasses any thing of the kind I ever have seen. I think any person interested in mills would do well to call and examine for themselves. Given under my hand, the 4th of April, 1840.

H. G. HAMPTON

Davie County, N. C., April 15, 1840.

I certify that I have one of Napier's patent Mills with one of Gilbert's improved Mill Spindles, which fills my expectation to the full. The work was done in workmanlike order by Daniel Sheek, whom I can recommend as a young man who I think may be relied upon for steadiness of habits or mill work. I am well pleased with the performance of what he has done for me, and have ground twelve bush ls and a half of corn to the hour. Given under my hand. JOSEPH HANES.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionable* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Painting.

THE Subscriber having seated himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. p

More Go d Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bananas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
	" Mint,
Starch,	" Cloves,
Soap,	All kinds of Cordials,
Molasses,	All kinds of Wines,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Liquors,
Coffee,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Raisins,	
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouecne returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

An Impostor!

WE most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing," named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1839.

SIR: Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and faimal arly known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "*Reverend Impostor,*") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, which, I perceive, you are the general Agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church; I, therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts: I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that, too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base Impostor, Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully.

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

P. S—Mr. Jones, the bearer who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and, if you desire, he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper. J. P. M.

REVEREND IMPOSTOR!!

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR" the soulless VILLIAN, who was dismissed from the pulpit, sometime since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon the Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this *Scoundrel* wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since.—To avoid any suspicion as to the *design* of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "*Cloven Foot,*" he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter *Astonishment*, the General Agent learnt that this *Reverend Deceiver* is now impiously manufacturing with his own *unholy hands* a worthless medicine,—a *spurious Sanative*, which he is employing swindling peddlers to palm upon the public as the *Genuine Original*.

☞ If the people of America will only bear *one fact* in mind, there is not even a *possibility* of their being duped by this *unprincipled villian*. The fact is this:—☞ *No Peddler or travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.*☜ Again, every Agent of the *true* Sanative, is appointed by the *General Agent*, and receives the medicine directly *from the Depository in Boston.*

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it) *remember the above facts*, and they may be *sure* of obtaining the *Genuine Original Compound.*

☞ N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is *earnestly* desired to give an *immediate alarm*, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be *certain* that the public are put on the *Look Out* for the *Impostor*, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, *as soon as possible.*

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository No. 188, Washington-St., Boston.

Dec. 20, 1839.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1839. tf.

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. p

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh** and **Genuine Garden SEEDS,** just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies, For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',

Feb. 21, 1840. F

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840. F

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon C. B & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. F

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in tine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

FOR SALE,

60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;
1,000 lbs. fine and common chewing Tobacco;
4 dozen grass Scythes;
Hot Anker Bolting Cloths and Screen Wire,
By CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. p

LATH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,

LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury*, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo, and will end on the 20th of June next*, at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 50 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—f

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be supassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P S. See advertisement—April 4, '39. tf

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $3 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every special of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other Complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Rumsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839 tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839 tf

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Estate of John Turner, dec'd., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. H. TURNER, } Adm'rs.
S. TURNER, }

Rowan County, N. C., April 3, 1840. 3t.